UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

CALIFORNIA FISHERY MARKET NEWS MONTHLY SUMMARY

June 1965

PART II–Fishing Information*

Sea-surface temperatures, fishing and research information of interest to the West Coast tuna-fishing industry and marine scientists

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1965 PRESEASON ALBACORE SURVEY COMPLETED

N. B. Scofield returned to San Pedro on Wednesday, June 23 upon completion of the California Department of Fish and Game segment of the cooperative 1965 preseason albacore survey. The albacore boats Tuna Clipper and Native Sun, operating under charter to the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, returned to their respective ports on June 25 and 26.

The area surveyed by the boats is encompassed by a line extending from Point Conception west to 36°N., 132°W., thence southward to 29°N., 131°W., eastward to 27°N., 123°W. and to the Baja California coast near Cape Colnett. Sea temperatures encountered during the survey ranged from 54.5° F. off Point Conception to 65.0° F. southwest of Guadalupe. Weather was generally good during the period, and sea states ranged from flat calm to moderate.

Two 15-pound albacore were taken by Native Sun on June 20 at 30° 40'N., 121°02'W. No other albacore were caught during the entire survey, nor were any schools sighted.

The shoreward migration of albacore appears to be about 3-4 weeks later than anticipated previously (see Temperate Tuna Forecast for 1965 in the May 1965 issue of California Market News Monthly Summary, Part II - Fishing Information). One probable factor causing the delay has been a near-reversal in the oceanic temperature trend off Point Conception and southern California. In April and early May, the region encompassing the usual migratory route of the albacore reflected considerable warming, whereas by early June, this trend had been nearly cancelled by the onset of significantly strong northerly winds. During the past 20 years, early warming has generally been followed by an early albacore fishery; conversely, late warming has usually signalled the onset of a late fishery. This year, the short-term change in the weather pattern (about 4 weeks long) appears to have altered substantially the usual sequence of events leading to what would otherwise have been an early fishery.

COAST GUARD ISSUES NEW RULES OF THE ROAD FOR FISHING VESSELS

The U.S. Coast Guard has issued a new set of Rules of the Road for Fishing Vessels. The new guide, dated May 1, 1965, is based on the revised International Rules of the Road which become effective on September 1, 1965.

Rules of the Road are fundamental laws designed to prevent collisions between vessels at sea. The new International Rules of the Road are accepted by nearly all the maritime nations of the world, and govern vessels on the high seas outside territorial waters. The four sets of Rules of the Road (International, Inland, Great Lakes, and Western Rivers) which apply to various waters in and around the United States each differ in requirements for navigation lights, steering and sailing rules, etc.

The new International Rules require many vessels engaged in fishing (mostly on the high seas) to show completely different navigation lights. Copies of the new Coast Guard pamphlet entitled "Fishing Vessels Rules of the Road" are available from the Commandant (MVI-4), U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, D.C. 20226, until the existing supply is exhausted. If you have not seen the pamphlet, you are urged to send in your request early so that you can be up-to-date when the new rules become effective September 1.

NAVIGATION HAZARDS AT SEA OFF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Albacore fishermen should maintain a sharp lookout for potentially dangerous flotsam when underway off southern California this season. During the cruise of the Bureau-chartered vessels Native Sun and Tuna Clipper, numerous large logs, some measuring 4-5 feet in diameter and 30-40 feet long, were sighted. These logs are most likely some of the debris which was flushed out to sea by the record floods in the Pacific Northwest last December. These logs can weigh several tons, and thus pose a major navigational hazard to small- and medium-sized fishing vessels. All vessels operating in the area between Point Conception and Guadalupe westward to 124°W. should exercise particular caution when running at night.

SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE CHARTS, EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN

JUNE 1965

Acknowledgments

The following organizations and stations contributed data for the June 1965 charts:

U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Exploratory Fishing and Gear Research Base, Seattle, Washington
U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Biological Laboratories, La Jolla, California; Honolulu, Hawaii, and Seattle, Washington
U.S. Weather Bureau, San Diego, California
U.S. Naval Communication Station Balboa, Fort Amador, Canal Zone
U.S. Weather Bureau Port Meteorological Office, Cristobal, Canal Zone
California Department of Fish and Game R/V N. B. Scofield
Guadalupe Island, Coronado Island, Ensenada, Cedros Island and Almejas Bay by Pedro Mercado of the Universidad Autonoma de Baja California, Ensenada, Mexico
Hopkins Marine Station, Pacific Grove, California by J. P. Balesteri
Inter-American Geodetic Survey by Rene Cortes at Salina Cruz, Mexico; L. A. Peren at Pt. Armuelles, Panama; R. H. Valencia at San Jose, Guatemala; V. E. Castillo at Tumaco, Colombia; G. Tapia at San Cristobal, Galapagos; S. Valenzuela at La Libertad, Ecuador; E. Lopez and E. Guerrero at Talara, Peru; J. Cardenas at San Juan, Peru
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, La Jolla and Terminal Island, California
Kelco Company, San Diego, California
Lifeguard Headquarters, Newport Beach, California
Pacific Oceanographic Group, Nanaimo, British Columbia, by H. J. Hollister from observations by T. Collins at Quatsino Lightstation; J. L. Fraser at Cape St. James Light; B. Stuart at Amphitrite Point Light; W. Redlac at Langara Island Light
Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, California by Margaret Robinson and Hans Klein
Ships American Enterprise, Independence, Native Sun, Royal Pacific, and Tuna Clipper

Charts

Figure 1.--Mean sea surface temperatures (°F) derived from approximately 8000 observations. Squares show temperatures at weather-ship stations. Numerals on shore are temperatures at coastal and light-ship stations.

Figure 2.--Deviation of sea surface temperatures (°F) from long term charts of H.O. 225. Hatched areas are colder than mean.

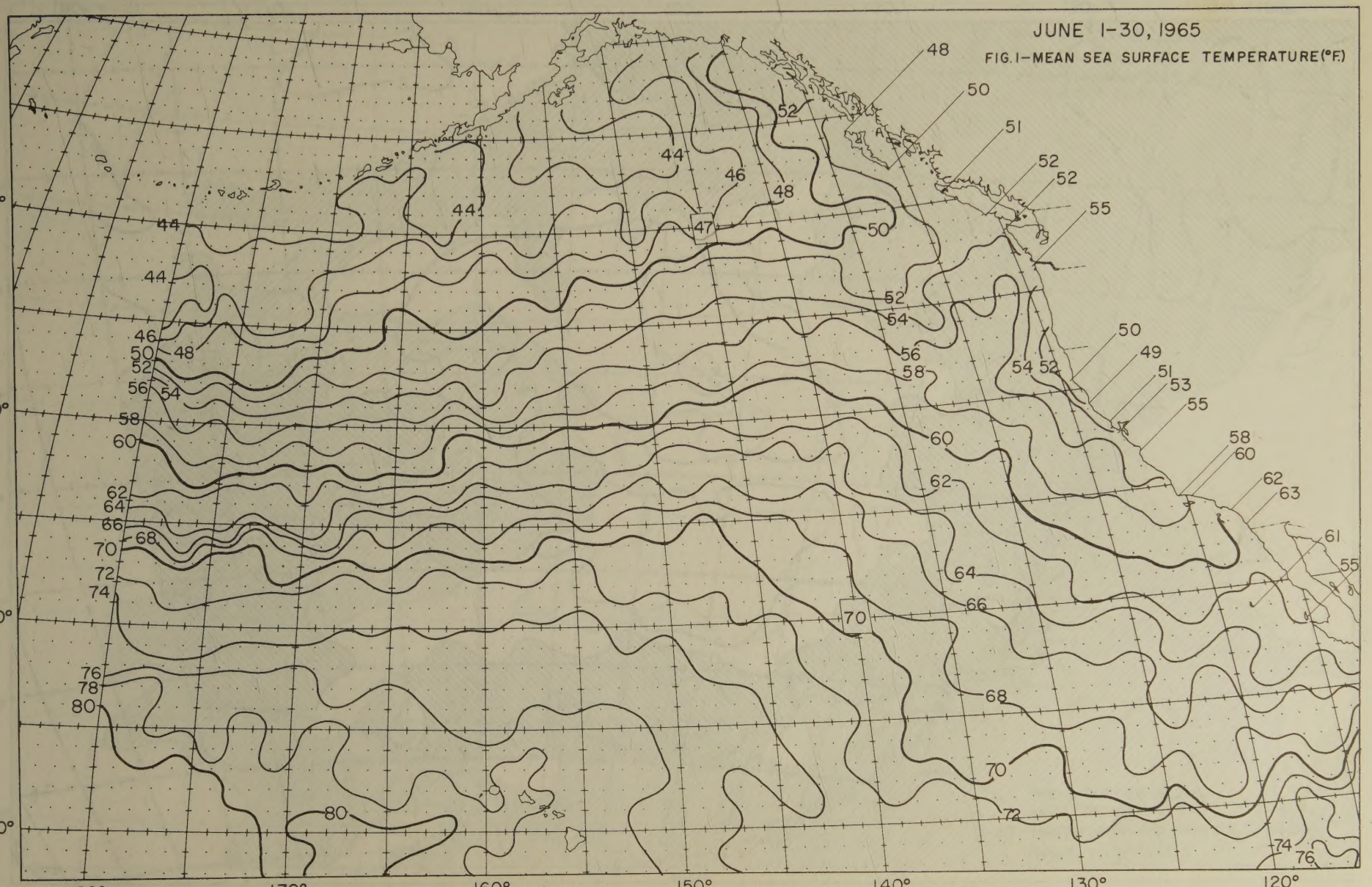
Figure 3.--Deviation of sea surface temperatures (°F) from those of June 1964. Hatched areas are colder than 1964.

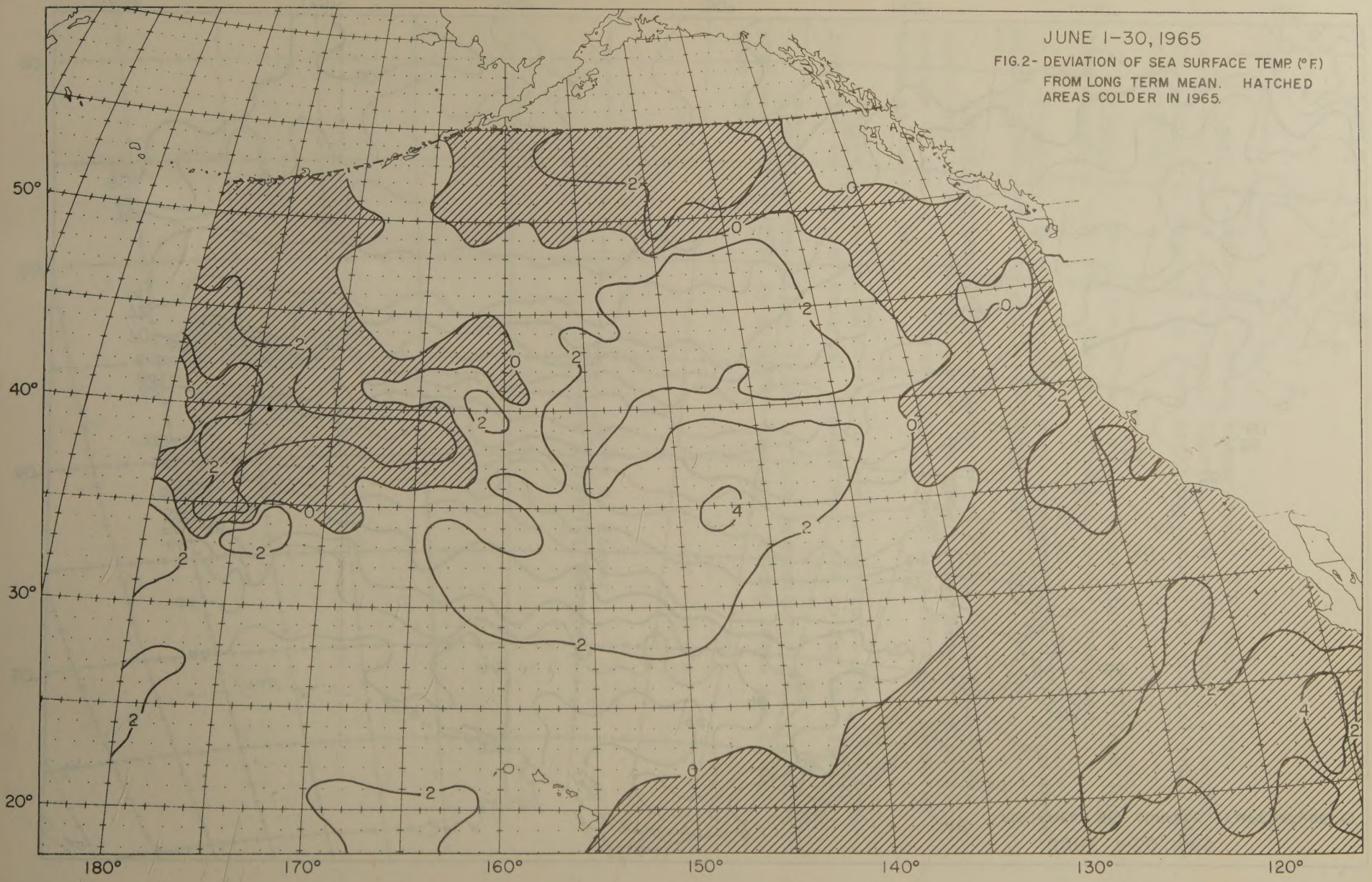
Figure 4.--Sea surface temperatures (°F) by 1-degree squares, approximately 2000 observations. Line under temperatures indicates average of two or more observations. Numerals on shore are temperatures at coastal stations.

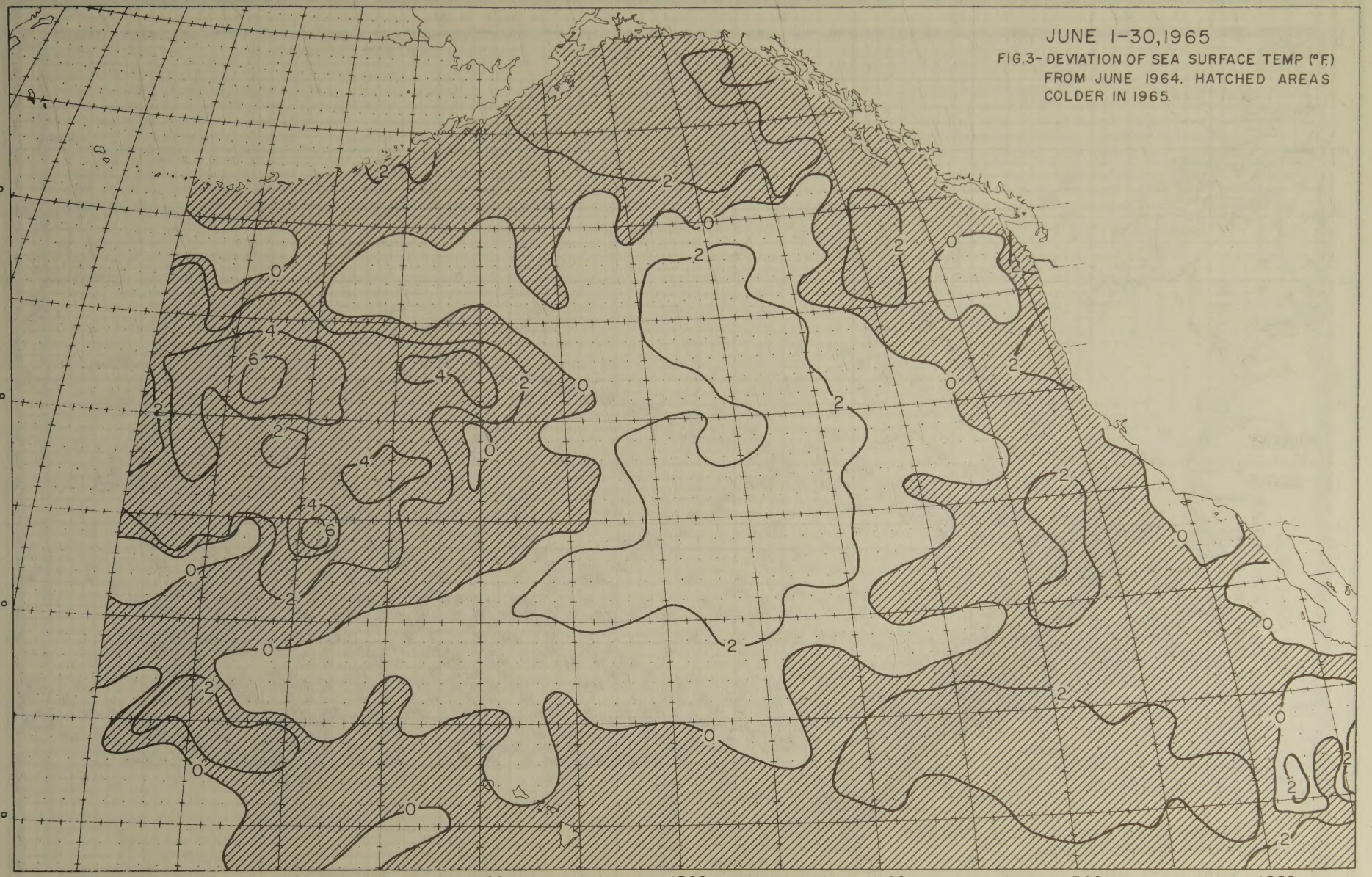
Figure 5.--Deviation of sea surface temperatures (°F) June 1965-June 1964 by 1-degree squares. Shaded areas are colder than 1964.

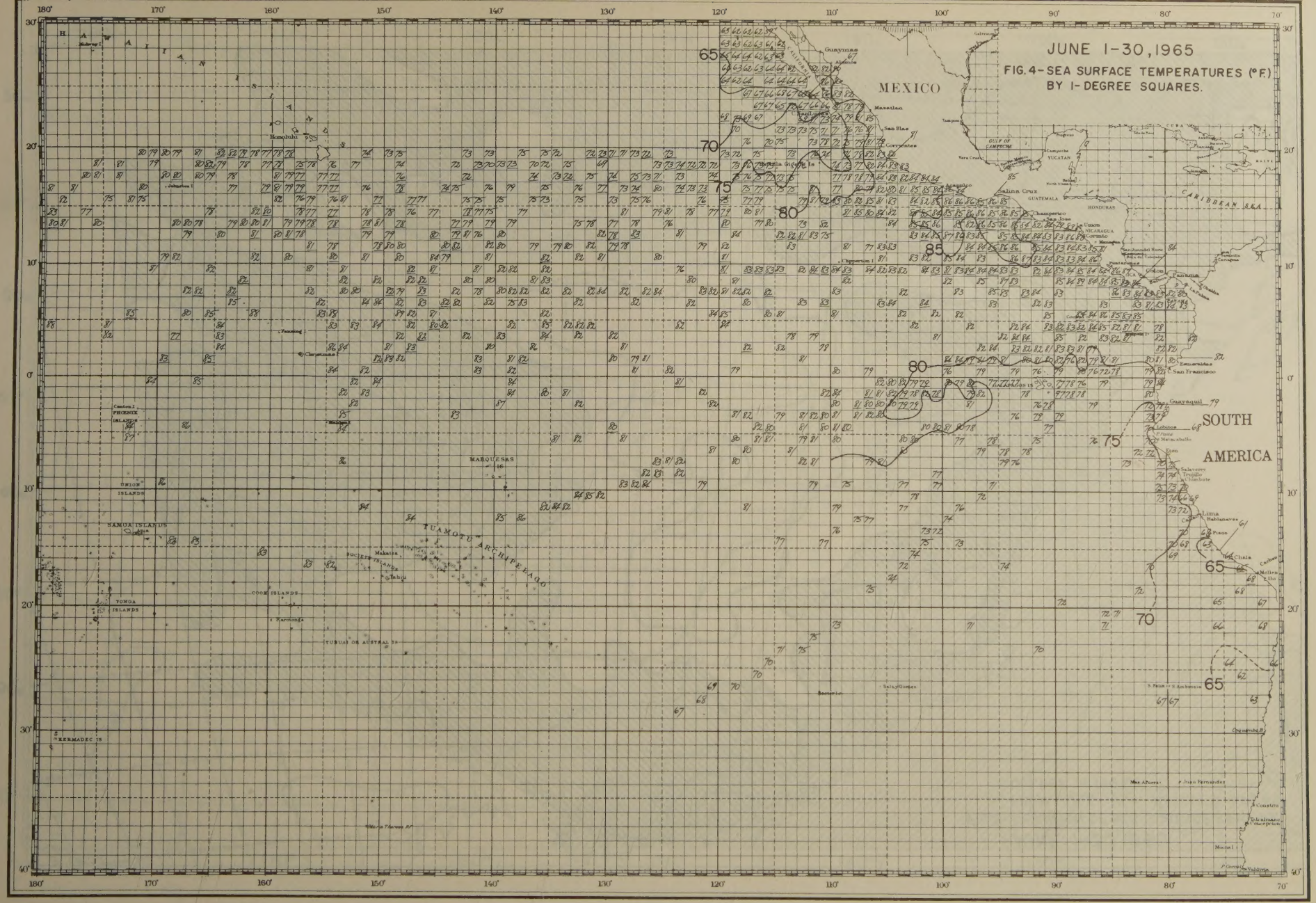
Figure 6.--Deviation of sea surface temperatures (°F) from 12-year mean (1947-1958) by 2-degree squares. Shaded areas are colder than 1964.

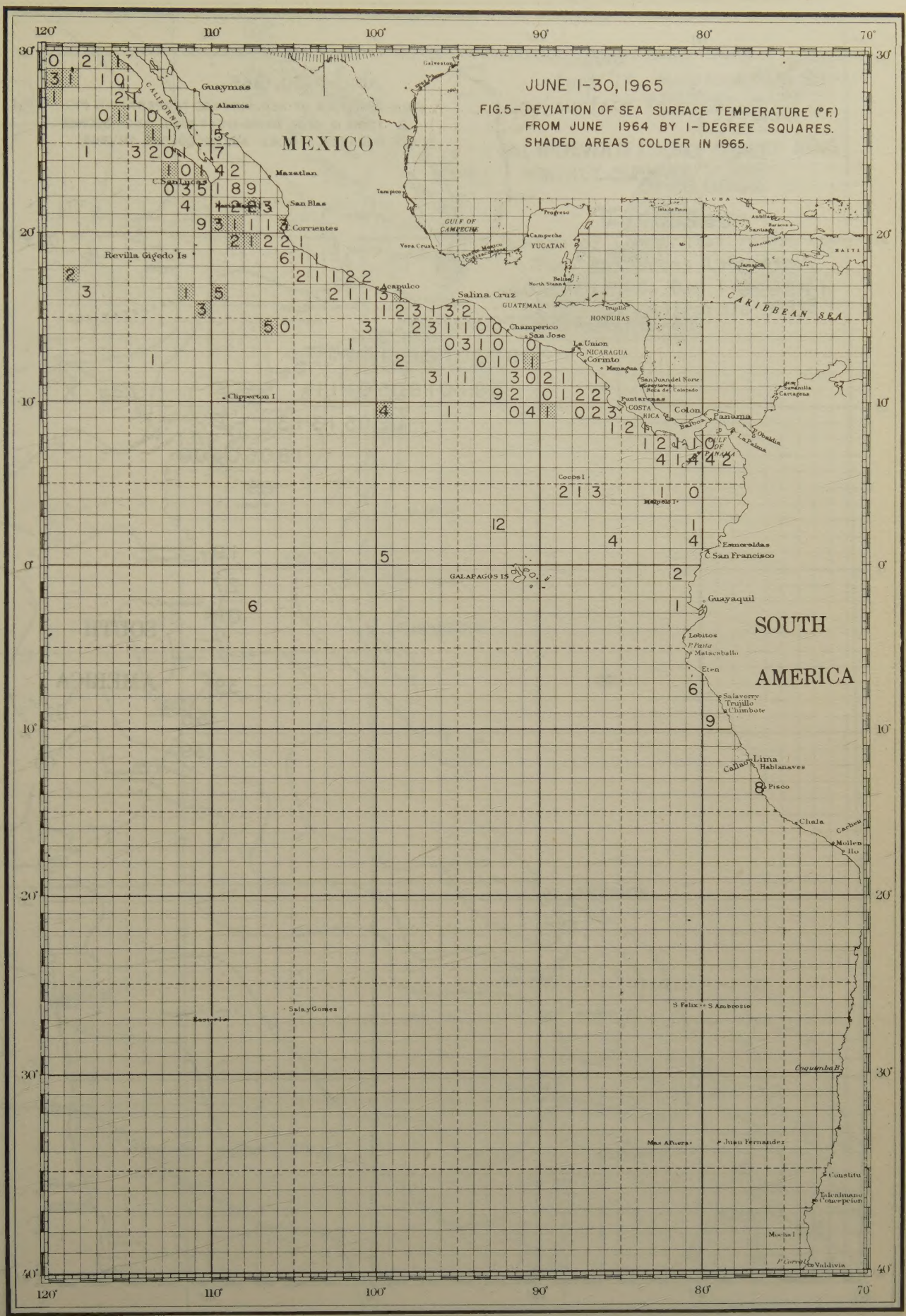
James A. Renner
Fishery Biologist (General)

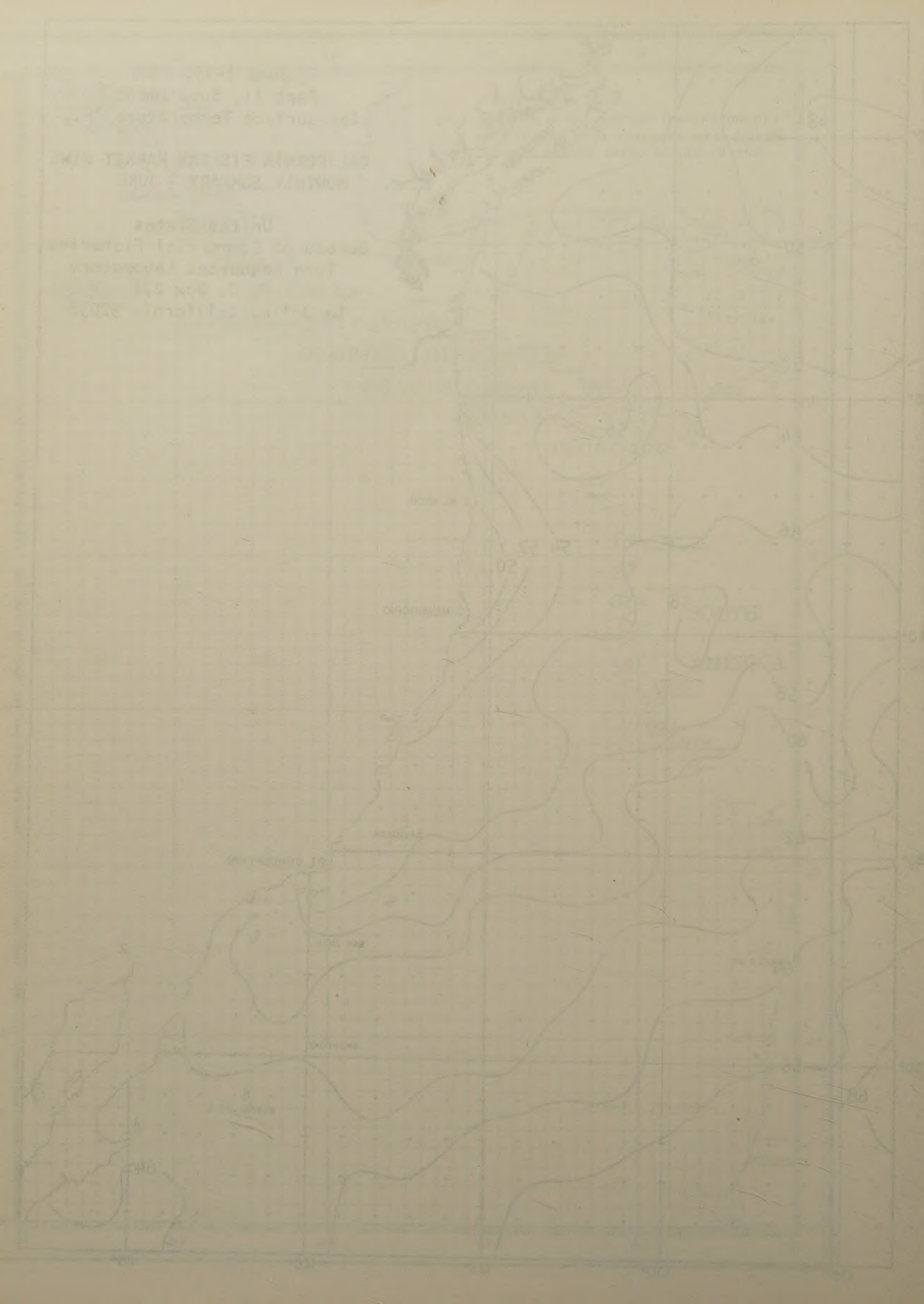

JUNE 1-30, 1965
FIG. 1—MEAN SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE (°F.)
50°
40°
30°
20°
180°
170°
160°
150°
140°
130°
120°

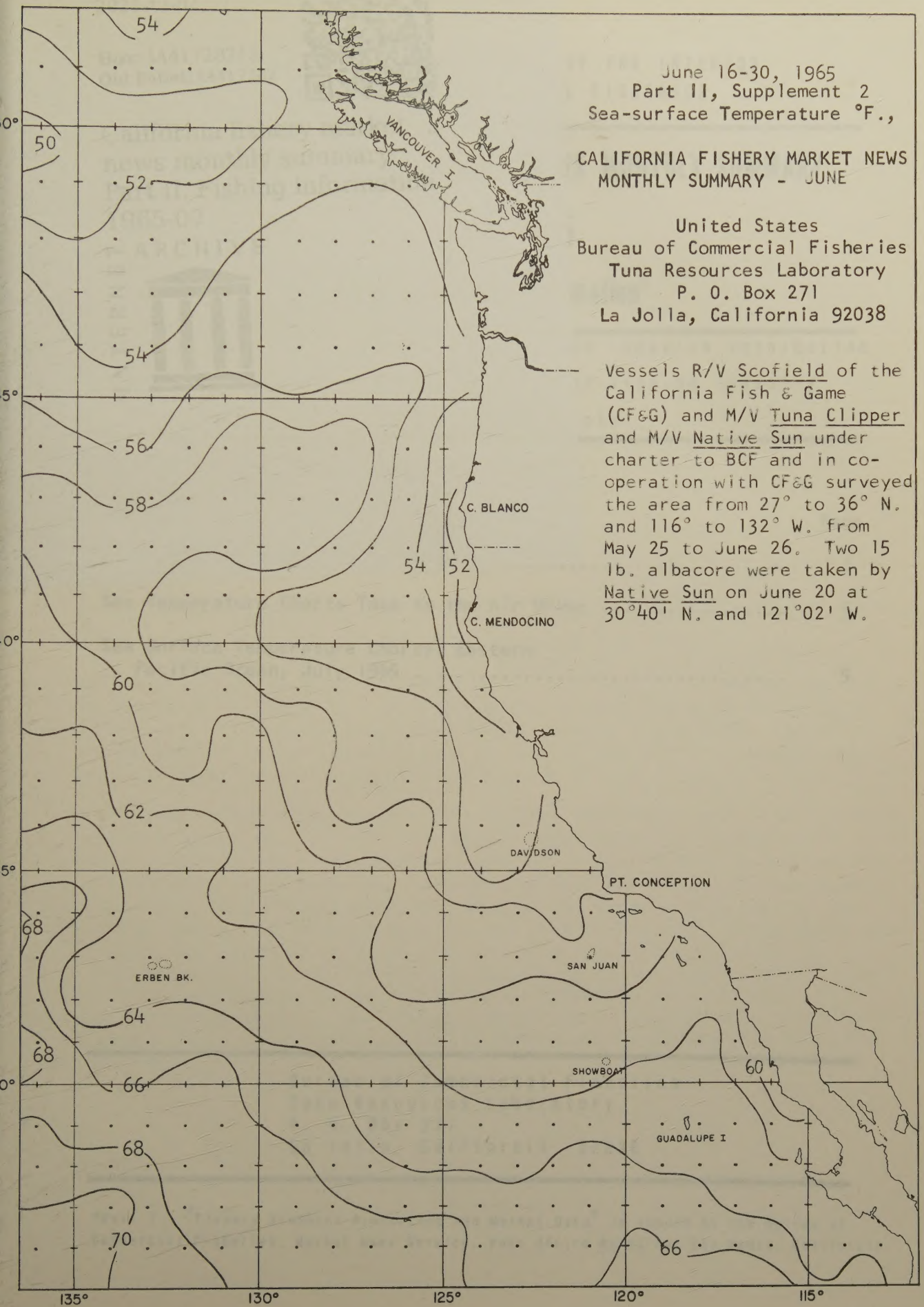

JUNE 1–30, 1965
FIG. 2- DEVIATION OF SEA SURFACE TEMP. (°F.) FROM LONG TERM MEAN. HATCHED AREAS COLDER IN 1965.
50°
40°
30°
20°
180°
170°
160°
150°
140°
130°
120°


JUNE 1-30, 1965
FIG. 3- DEVIATION OF SEA SURFACE TEMP (°F.) FROM JUNE 1964. HATCHED AREAS COLDER IN 1965.
50°
40°
30°
20°
180°
170°
160°
150°
140°
130°
120°


JUNE 1-30, 1965
FIG. 4 - SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURES (°F.) BY 1-DEGREE SQUARES.
MEXICO
SOUTH AMERICA
CARIBBEAN SEA
HONDURAS
NICARAGUA
GUATEMALA
Guaymas
Mazatlan
San Blas
Corrientes
Salina Cruz
Acapulco
Champerico
Corinto
Guayaquil
Lima
Callao
Chala
Pisco
Salaverry
Trujillo
Chimbote
San Francisco
Esmeraldas
Buenaventura
Tumaco
Malpelo
Gorgona
Cocos
Galapagos
Clipperton
Socorro
Revillagigedo
Marquesas
Tuamotu Archipelago
Tahiti
Society Islands
Samoa Islands
Union Islands
Phoenix Islands
Cook Islands
Tonga Islands
Tubuai or Austral Is.
Kermadec Is.
Juan Fernandez
Honolulu
Hawaiian Islands
65
70
75
80
85


JUNE 1-30, 1965
FIG.5 - DEVIATION OF SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE (°F) FROM JUNE 1964 BY 1-DEGREE SQUARES. SHADED AREAS COLDER IN 1965.
MEXICO
SOUTH AMERICA
CARIBBEAN SEA
GULF OF CAMPECHE
YUCATAN
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
NICARAGUA
COSTA RICA
PANAMA
CUBA
HAITI
JAMAICA
GALAPAGOS IS
CALIFORNIA
Guaymas
Alamos
Mazatlan
San Blas
Corrientes
Revilla Gigedo Is
Acapulco
Salina Cruz
Champerico
San Jose
La Union
Corinto
Managua
Tampico
Galveston
Progreso
Campeche
Vera Cruz
Belize
Trujillo
Kingston
Santiago
Haiti
Clipperton I
Punta Arenas
Colon
Balboa
Panama
Cocos I
Malpelo I
Esmeraldas
San Francisco
Guayaquil
Lobitos
Talara
Eten
Salaverry
Trujillo
Chimbote
Lima
Callao
Hablanaves
Pisco
Chala
Cachiu
Mollendo
Ilo
Sala y Gomez
S Felix
S Ambrosio
Juan Fernandez
Constitu
Talcahuano
Concepcion
Valdivia
Mocha I





June 16-30, 1965
Part II, Supplement 2
Sea-surface Temperature °F.,

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MONTHLY SUMMARY - JUNE

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Vessels R/V Scofield of the California Fish & Game (CF&G) and M/V Tuna Clipper and M/V Native Sun under charter to BCF and in co-operation with CF&G surveyed the area from 27° to 36° N. and 116° to 132° W. from May 25 to June 26. Two 15 lb. albacore were taken by Native Sun on June 20 at 30°40' N. and 121°02' W.